





5, 18:1

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## The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1881

## Special Telegram

O'Gorman  
to  
Standard  
Montevideo, Jan. 4th,  
5.30 p.m.

The revenue of the Custom House for the month of December last is as follows: Imports \$402,835, exports 139,123, total \$541,958.

Rained too much for the good of the wheat crop the last two days, but it is fine to-day and there is a breeze, consequently it is just possible that it may be saved if no more continual rains prevail in the week.

Great deal of movement in despatching manufactured goods from the Custom House continued since last week in order to save them from the rise of duties projected, which will no doubt be carried in the legislature.

Great hurricane in Durazno on Saturday last: some houses fell and loaded waggons capsized.

## Associated Press Telegram

HAVAS' AGENCY

Paris, 28th Dec.  
Both Chambers in recess for Christmas. Will resume on 11th January.

Dublin, 30th Dec.  
Trial of Parnell going on with all formality. Agitation most intense all over Ireland, and gives rise to the gravest fears.

Paris, 31st Dec.  
Blanqui, Communist, died after short illness.

Rio, 31st Dec.  
Cable interrupted between here and Rio. Messages to Europe by land line with little delay.

Paris 3d.  
Turkey and Greece have refused the offer of the Great Powers to arbitrate in the Boundaries Question between them.

## THE GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.

It is remarkable the increasing interest taken in English politics by the public of the Plate—an interest by no means confined to the foreign element, since now and then our native colleagues treat us to correspondence from Argentinians abroad or leading articles from their own pens. We should not be surprised to read some morning an able article on the arrest of Mr Pelham Dale, giving an Argentine view of a subject which is as humiliating as ridiculous, or a caustic critique on Endymion, or a brochure on the severe Sanluis question which now occupies the German people, and which to the travelled mind certainly admits in this year of grace of but one solution. Our accomplished correspondent on the Gladstone Government evidently forecasts its future more in accordance with his own political views than the facts, and to remove from the British clerk mind the impression that the Gladstone Administration is on the wane, or likely to wreck on the Irish question, we present our readers with the following facts which clearly establish that public opinion in England is as pronounced in favor of Mr Gladstone as at the last general elections, and if he goes to the country, or, in other words, calls another general election, his majority will be the same as before.

Since the new Government came in there have been nineteen contested elections—for Oxford City, Radnor District, Mallow, Sandwich, Wignor District (twice), Bandon, Dungannon, Wallingford, Gravesend, Byleshire, Evesham, Plymouth, Tewkesbury, Bewdley, Lichfield, Berwick, Scarborough and Liverpool. Of these nineteen seats the Conservatives have gained six—Oxford, Sandwich, Wigton, Buteshire, Berwick and Liverpool, while the Liberals have won one—Bandon, leaving a net Conservative gain of five. Wigton, which the Liberals had carried by 650 to 633, the Conservatives now hold by 636 to 620. Buteshire went Conservative by 583 to 540, having previously gone Liberal by 568 to 557. Berwick was carried by the Conservatives by 584 to 582, though in April it had gone Liberal by 614 to 552. As everyone of the seats nominally 'gained' by these narrow majorities had previously been held by Conservatives, no remarkable reaction seems to be indicated. Nor did the Liberal gain at Bandon mean much. Bandon went Liberal in 1874 by 180 to 175; in April Captain Bernard carried it by 200 to 185, but declined to stand an investigation; in May it went Liberal by 216 to 172.

All this shows, we repeat, that there is no appreciable change in the vote since the general elections; nor will this opinion be materially modified when we sum up the figures of the popular vote in the constituencies and find the following result—

Gen. Election. Bye-Election.

|                          |        |        |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| Conservative vote..      | 39,748 | 31,195 |
| Liberal.....             | 38,109 | 32,840 |
| Conservative majority .. | 1,239  | 1,355  |

Nor have the annual municipal elections throughout England and Wales shown any remarkable change.

According to the summary published in the leading Conservative organ the Standard, there were 53 boroughs in which the balance of parties remained unchanged; in 26 boroughs the Conservatives gained 36 seats; in 29 boroughs the Liberals gained 47 seats. The Standard adds that in many of the Parliamentary boroughs the contests were fought out on political issues, so that these local elections were at least in part indicative of the feeling of the people on the wider issues of the day.

Here again we find no reason to suspect any marked change in the status and strength of the two great political parties, as compared with those revealed at the general elections in April. One great advantage the Liberals then had in their superior organization, and Mr Joseph Chamberlain was fully justified in claiming that the Birmingham system more than any other agency contributed to the overwhelming Liberal triumph. In 67 boroughs where this adaptation of the 'caucus' had been introduced, the Liberals gained or retained 60 seats, and in three of the remaining seven they were only defeated by the use of money. The restricted franchise in the counties prevented any considerable extension of the plan outside the boroughs, but in the 10 counties in which 'caucuses' were established the Liberals gained seats. It is hard to see how the Conservatives are to make up their lost ground, even without the inevitable extension of household suffrage into the counties and the equally inevitable redistribution of seats, correcting the anomalies of the present system, which will so greatly aid the Liberals. The Globe, has called attention to the fact that the result at the elections in April last had neither made the Liberals careless nor the Conservatives active, as the annual making of claims to be placed on the electoral register showed that throughout the kingdom 'listlessness and apathy prevailed very generally on the one side, compared with energy and activity on the other.' The Globe added significantly: 'It is impossible to say when a general election may not take place; if it occurred next year we very much fear that the Conservative party would be caught napping in many constituencies.' Inasmuch as the facts and figures given here are all known to the Liberal leaders, it would seem to be clear that Mr Gladstone's resolution to face a general election rather than recede from his Irish policy has been deliberately and confidently taken.

Parliament meets to-morrow, and possibly by the Havas Agency we may learn in anticipation of the mails something of the session. The position of the Liberal party is as strong now as when it threw over Lord Beaconsfield last year, but the land question in Ireland involves interests superior to party politics, and calls for measures that, perhaps with the exception of Mr Gladstone, few have properly weighed. It is difficult to find in English history the assemblage of a Parliament at a moment more nobly solemn than the present.

Happily for the British Empire and its institutions, the men at the head of affairs in England are keenly alive to the true nature of the struggle going on, a struggle in which those whose names most figure are but mere agents, borne on the breast of a current that has swept over other countries, whose marks may be measured by the coercion which Conservatism so vainly invoked.

## STATE OF IRELAND,

Dublin, Nov. 24th, 1880.

An extraordinary occurrence has taken place in the vicinity of Castletakeney, county Galway. Some 700 farmers assembled where a tenant farmer was recently evicted, and commenced building a house on the land from which he had been turned away. A number of masons, carpenters, and thatchers commenced working at midnight, and by six o'clock in the morning the house was finished, after which the tenant was reinstated in the holding. A large force of police attended, but did not interfere with the work. Subsequently a meeting was held, at which the people attended in large numbers. The following resolutions were passed:—"That, as we believe Ireland can never be prosperous until every vestige of landlordism is swept from Ireland, we hereby pledge ourselves to support Mr Parnell in his just and noble struggle against the worst landlordism that has ever cursed any nation." "That, despite the arrest of the men who returned the widow Dempsey, we in public meeting assembled assure the British Government that so long as they encourage landlords in their evil work of eviction we will work energetically until every vestige of British rule is swept from the land."

The adjoined inquiry concerning the riot at the meeting of the Land League at Ballyduff, when the police were severely assaulted, was held yesterday in Tralee before the resident magistrates, and resulted in Michael Power, the ringleader, being sent for trial to the assizes, bail being accepted in £100 and two securities of £50 each. Much excitement exists.

A few nights ago Lord Waterford's cloth factory at Kilmacothomas was broken into and a number of bales of tweed carried off. The police have since found some of the stolen articles in a field about half a mile distant.

Edward Rackett, a tenant farmer who recently took over a farm from which a woman named Walsh had been evicted near Waterford, has received a letter inscribed with the representation of a coffin, and admonishing him to 'clear out' within 12 days.

Yesterday the tenants on Mr Trench's estate at Shanbea, near Kildysart, attended the rent audit and offered to pay the Government valuation, which was accepted, in consideration of bad times. Cheers were given for Mr Parnell.

Last night a meeting of the Leicester Liberal Four Hundred was held to discuss the Irish Land Question. The following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting hears with deep regret of the agrarian crime and social disorganization in Ireland, and expresses its utmost confidence that the Government will take the necessary steps to uphold the law and preserve order, and will at the same time propose such amendments of the Land Laws as will do equal justice to both landlord and tenant and promote contentment and prosperity."

A meeting of representative Irishmen was held in Leicester last night for the purpose of arranging for the formation of a branch of the Land League. There was a good attendance, and after discussion it was resolved to take steps to form a branch of the Land League for the town and county. A subscription has been started towards the fund that is being raised to defray the cost of Mr Parnell's defence in the Crown prosecutions.

A daring outrage was committed in county Monaghan on Monday night. As Mr Cranston, of the Ulster Bank, and Mr Daly, of the National Bank, were out duck-shooting near Carrickmacross, they were attacked by a number of men and beaten in an unmerciful manner. Mr Cranston had his jaw-bone fractured. The cowardly fellows endeavored to obtain possession of their guns, but fortunately failed. Four of the men have been arrested and lodged in gaol.

The tenants on the estate of Sir John Bunbury, in Tipperary county, met the agent yesterday at Dobyn's Hotel, Tipperary. Mr John Ryan, hon. secretary to the Golden Branch of the Land League, said the tenants had come determined to pay, but according to Griffith's valuation only. The agent replied that he was not in a position to accept that rent, and the tenants withdrew without paying anything.

An evicted tenant who had taken refuge in Cork city has been visited by a number of sympathizers and reinstated in his farm. In this instance the farm was near Mallow. This is the second event of this character that has occurred in the city in the past week. Last night about 3,000 persons assembled near the City Courthouse, Cork, and walked in procession to the Botanic Cemetery, in commemoration of the execution of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien in Manchester on November 23rd, 1867. Several bands attended.

Quietness reigns at Lough Mask Farm, and a portion of the military has left the neighbourhood. Fifteen young men have been summoned to appear at the next Ballinrobe Sessions for obstructing and intimidating.

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195—Florida—195.

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IDA—189  
e 217 j4



A large number of people attacked the Police Barracks at Castle Gregory last night with stones. Many of the windows were broken, and the door was injured before the officers turned out. The mob then

Our witty contemporary, *l'Union française*, has the following epitaph on Blanqui, the dead Communist: May the earth prove as light for him as his works proved heavy for us.

Jan. 4th 1881

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Patacons.....   | 80     |
| Oculinas A..... | 80 1/2 |
| Bonos.....      | 80 1/2 |
| .....           | 82     |

The sudden rise in gold rather surprised the market; some attributed it to rumours of a new discovery in California, and some to the general reason assigned was the new bank break and it may be useful for the Vice President to be on guard against the same, and to put them on their guard. We have no objection in publishing the general rumours, but we do not think it wise to publish Mr. Adams as President it will prove too little and it will everything and collect the market.

It is also reported that the gold market has so much improved, and is so beautiful, however, it is not probable that the market will be so improved since the former management of the market, and it is not probable that the market will be so improved as he will depart from the excellent policy and management of the late President.

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1506  
1507  
1508      600      P A Lunne, reserved  
1509      600      G C 19  
Sheepskins—1,043 doz. at 26-23 3/4  
275 doz. despatch at 18-25  
72 doz. rindles at 24 1/2  
60 doz. nordistics at 15-12  
Horned rinds—52 at 28  
Potrunes at 12-14  
Coo Hides—4500 cap, 100-170  
Hides at 110  
Natioa—300 lbs at 7 1/2  
Hair—100 at 135-160  
Crane—18 at 32  
Tallow—12 bordsides at 25  
Moose—270 fan. in grain at 68  
Whale—1000 lbs regu. 100 lbs  
The following sales reported at the  
race this morning—  
No arrivals by train.  
The sales were—  
300 ar. wool, Novoa, 90  
111 ar. wool, Guany 107  
Wool, Qios, 100, 100, 106  
1,500 ar. wool, Peres, 105, 106  
2,000 ar. wool, Peres, 100, 103,  
670 doz. sheepskins at 30-23 3/4  
670 doz. sheepskins at 22-25 1/2  
2000 hair at 12-22, 120



